BRENTWOOD POLICE DEPARTMENT 2014 PERFORMANCE REPORT

INTRODUCTION

In 2008, the City Council approved an innovative, organizational performance report to annually evaluate public safety in the City of Brentwood.

The four major organizational performance categories that were recommended by the Chief of Police, and approved by the City Council, are Response Times, Incidents of Crime & Crime Rates, Workload and Clearance Rates. These performance categories provide a comprehensive, data-driven strategy for assessing organizational performance and monitoring police staffing levels in the City of Brentwood. At the Council's direction, the performance report is presented to Council each year prior to the budget deliberations.

This outcome-based, data-driven report is very progressive. Few police agencies across the country hold themselves to this level of accountability by inviting public examination of their organizational performance on a yearly basis. This transparency provides the best means for determining future staffing levels and deployment of resources. The performance report further illustrates our commitment to providing the best police services and information to our citizens.

RESPONSE TIMES

Response times are an important performance category of police service. Response times vary greatly depending on the size of the City and department, geographical location and levels of crime. Smaller cities usually have faster response times, due simply to the geography. Calls for service are prioritized into two general categories.

- Priority 1 calls involve an immediate threat to life or crimes that are in progress.
- Priority 2 calls are high priority but do not elevate to the level of an emergency.

In 2014, the response times to priority 1 calls decreased by 9 seconds, and the response times to priority 2 calls decreased by 13 seconds. Response times fluctuate annually, but the decrease in response times to both priority 1 and priority 2 should be considered a positive move in the right direction (See Addendum A – Chart 1).

INCIDENTS OF CRIME AND CRIME RATE

Crimes including murder, rape, robbery, arson, assault, burglary, theft and auto theft are categorized as Part 1 crimes, which are the statistics that are tracked by both the FBI and by local jurisdictions. For clarification purposes, robbery is taking property from a <u>person</u> by force or the threat of force. Theft is taking property of another without their permission. Aggravated assault is an assault with a deadly weapon, or an assault likely to cause great bodily injury. Aggravated assault is a felony. Simple assault is an unlawful use of force on another that doesn't amount to aggravated assault. Simple assault is a misdemeanor. When examining levels of crime in a jurisdiction, both incidents of crime and crime rate must be considered. Incidents of crime are the total number of Part 1 crimes that occurred in a calendar year. Crime rate is the measurement of crime incidents per 1,000 population. Violent crime includes murder, rape, robbery, arson and aggravated assault, and simple assault. Property crime includes burglary, theft and auto theft.

Between 2013 and 2014, violent crime decreased by 14 incidents, or 2.8%. We experienced decreases in every category except for robbery. Robberies increased from 20 incidents in 2013 to 49 incidents in 2014. Overall property crime increased by 36 incidents, or 2.9%. The increase is due to the increases in theft and auto thefts. Burglaries dropped significantly. Total Part 1 crime increased by 22 incidents, or 1.3% (See Addendum A – Charts 2 and 3).

WORKLOAD (REACTIVE AND PROACTIVE)

Reactive workload involves responding to calls for service, crime incidents, cases taken and traffic collisions. Between 2013 and 2014, reactive workload increased from 32,364 events to 33,347 events for a total of 983 events, or 3%. Crime incidents, calls for service, and cases taken were up, but we did see a decrease in collisions (See Addendum A – Chart 4).

In 2013, citizens utilized our online reporting system by filing a total of 416 police reports. This accounted for 7.3% of our crime reports. In 2014, citizens submitted 512 online reports. This accounted for 8.9% of our crime reports. The increase in online reporting can be attributed to our public awareness campaign, and that we added to the list of crimes that can be reported online (Grand Theft and Hit & Run). Online reporting is another tool utilized to help decrease the overall workload of our patrol officers.

Proactive workload involves incidents that are generated by the officer such as arrests, citations, and traffic or pedestrian stops based on suspicious activity. Between 2013 and 2014, proactive workload increased from 17,341 events to 17,434 events for a total of 93 events, or 0.5%. The workload to sworn ratio dropped from 304 to 291. The decrease in the ratio is mainly due to the increase in actual sworn (See Addendum A – Chart 5).

The spike in traffic citations in 2007 and 2008 was due to the extra enforcement action on Vasco Road during the Vasco Road Highway Safety Grant period.

2009 was the first year we were able to capture officer initiated events as part of the proactive workload performance category. Officer initiated events include all self-initiated work outside of 911 calls for service, and includes traffic and pedestrian stops based on suspicious activity.

CRIME CLEARANCE RATES

Crime clearance rates represent the police department's ability to close cases. The Federal Bureau of Investigation and most jurisdictions use the closing of Part 1 crimes to indicate clearance rates. Agencies can clear or close cases in one of two ways: by arrest or by exceptional means. Arrest is self explanatory. In certain situations, elements beyond law enforcement's control prevent the agency from arresting and formally charging the offender. When this occurs, the agency can clear the offense "exceptionally."

To clear a case exceptionally, the agency must have identified the offender, gathered enough evidence to support an arrest and the filing of charges, identified the exact location of the offender and have encountered a circumstance outside the control of the law enforcement agency that prohibits the agency from making an arrest. For example, the offender is deceased.

The latest FBI numbers for clearance rates are from 2013. The FBI rates for 2014 will not be available until later this year. This report compares Brentwood's clearance rates with the FBI's numbers as they relate to agencies located in the Western part of the United States with populations similar to Brentwood. The Brentwood Police clearance rates were below the national average in the areas of arson, burglary, theft, and auto theft (See Addendum A – Charts 6 and 7).

SWORN STAFFING

2014 was a challenging time for the men and women of the Brentwood Police Department. Our sworn staffing levels were low, and we had to make many adjustments to ensure we deployed adequate resources in the field. With the assistance and support of City Council and an aggressive recruiting and hiring campaign, the department has been able to fill most of the open vacancies with high quality candidates. This is going to have a very positive impact on our enforcement efforts and service delivery in 2015. We currently have only two open police officer positions to fill. (See Addendum A – Chart 8).

CONCLUSION

Our overall response times improved slightly in 2014. Our patrol officers deserve a lot of credit for improving this category given the fact that we were dealing with staffing shortages for most of the year. Responding quickly to 911 calls for service continues to be a top priority for the Brentwood Police Department, and we will work hard to decrease response times even more in 2015.

The crime rate in Brentwood has remained relatively the same as last year. Though we experienced increases in robbery and theft, it is encouraging to see a drop in burglaries. Our patrol officers and detectives conducted some outstanding investigations and made some excellent arrests. Credit needs to be given to our residents who called in suspicious activity. Our Neighborhood Watch programs are some of the best in the country, and they have made a huge contribution in keeping our neighborhoods some of the safest in our region. Any amount of crime is unacceptable, and we need to continue our strong enforcement efforts to decrease overall crime in our city.

In 2014, we experienced an increase in reactive workload. This was mainly due to a small increase in calls for service. This is to be expected with our growth in population. We experienced a slight drop in proactive workload. This was mainly due to a decrease in traffic and parking citations. With the increase in staffing to our patrol division, I expect to see increases in officer initiated stops, traffic citations, and arrests in 2015.

The police department did a good job clearing crimes in the categories of rape, robbery, and assault. However, the police department needs to improve our clearance rates in the areas of arson, burglary, theft, and auto theft. With the recent increases in our staffing levels, we are in the process of adding two additional detective positions to the Investigations Unit. This should have a positive impact on clearance rates in 2015.

As a police department, there are areas to improve. At the same time, the citizens of Brentwood can take pride in knowing that they live in one of the safest communities in the entire region. It is important to recognize the high quality of the sworn and civilian personnel we have in the police department. The men and women of the Brentwood Police Department continue to provide outstanding police services to the citizens of Brentwood and their ongoing dedication and commitment to our citizens keeps our city safe and secure.

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ADDENDUM A

<u>Chart 1</u>
Brentwood Average Response Times Listed in Minutes and Seconds (2010 – 2014)

	Priority 1	Priority 2
YEAR	EMERGENCY	PRIORITY RESPONSE
2010	4:44	5:54
2011	4:48	5:46
2012	4:50	5:32
2013	4:51	5:43
2014	4:42	5:30
Change 2013 to 2014	-9 Seconds	-13 Seconds

<u>Chart 2</u> City of Brentwood – Part 1 Crime Incidents (2005-2014)

Violent Crime

Crime	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Murder	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Rape	14	8	9	6	5	6	12	4	11	8
Robbery	24	33	44	46	46	41	44	42	20	49
Arson	9	32	27	8	15	21	18	11	5	3
Aggravated Assault	62	79	71	75	67	65	60	52	58	45
Simple Assault	405	374	394	322	311	378	329	524	395	370
Total Violent	515	529	545	457	445	511	463	634	489	475

Property Crime

Crime	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Residential Burglary	122	144	176	140	144	146	203	184	182	128
Non-Res Burglary	64	64	83	47	49	68	46	56	71	49
Theft	679	868	880	873	640	796	771	835	848	954
Auto Theft	121	115	132	101	95	107	60	110	113	119
Total Property	986	1,191	1,271	1,161	928	1,117	1,080	1,185	1,214	1,250

Total Part 1 Crime

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Part 1 Crimes	1,501	1,720	1,816	1,618	1,373	1,628	1,543	1,819	1,703	1,725

<u>Chart 3</u> City of Brentwood – Part 1 Crimes per 1,000 Population (2005 – 2014)

Crime	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Murder	0.02	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
Rape	0.33	0.17	0.18	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.23	0.08	0.21	0.15
Robbery	0.57	0.72	0.90	0.91	0.89	0.80	0.85	0.80	0.38	0.90
Arson	0.21	0.70	0.55	0.16	0.29	0.41	0.35	0.21	0.09	0.05
Aggravated Assault	1.47	1.72	1.46	1.48	1.29	1.26	1.15	0.99	1.09	0.82
Simple Assault	9.63	8.14	8.09	6.37	5.99	7.35	6.32	9.96	7.41	6.76
Residential Burglary	2.90	3.13	3.62	2.77	2.77	2.84	3.90	3.50	3.42	2.34
Non-Res. Burglary	1.52	1.39	1.71	0.93	0.94	1.32	0.88	1.06	1.33	0.90
Theft	16.15	18.88	18.08	17.26	12.33	15.49	14.82	15.86	15.92	17.43
Auto Theft	2.88	2.50	2.71	2.00	1.83	2.08	1.15	2.09	2.12	2.17
Total	35.70	37.41	37.31	31.99	26.47	31.67	29.65	34.57	31.96	31.51

<u>Chart 4</u> Reactive Workload (2005 – 2014)

Workload/Sworn	568	591	594	597	552	554	538	543	568	556
Actual Sworn	54	56	61	61	62	61	60	60	57	60
Total Workload	30,670	33,105	36,224	36,440	34,252	33,800	32,263	32,581	32,364	33,347
Collisions	505	568	540	523	534	531	474	517	497	426
Cases Taken	5,489	5,805	6,336	6,053	5,921	5,856	5,470	6,322	5,703	5,781
Calls for Service	23,175	25,012	27,532	28,246	26,424	25,785	24,776	23,923	24,461	25,415
Crime Incidents	1,501	1,720	1,816	1,618	1,373	1,628	1,543	1,819	1,703	1,725
Population	42,050	45,974	48,677	50,584	51,950	51,394	52,030	52,635	53,278	54,741
Workload	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014

<u>Chart 5</u> Proactive Workload (2005 – 2014)

Workload	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Population	42,050	45,974	48,677	50,584	51,950	51,394	52,030	52,635	53,278	54,741
Arrests	1,393	1,431	1,973	1,724	1,541	1,510	1,632	1,703	1,533	1,665
Citations	6,756	6,119	10,008	10,217	7,059	5,129	4,633	5,435	4,383	3,584
Officer Initiated	NA	NA	NA	NA	11,542	11,163	12,141	12,630	11,425	12,185
Total Workload	8,149	7,550	11,981	11,941	20,142	17,802	18,406	19,768	17,341	17,434
Actual Sworn	54	56	61	61	62	61	60	60	57	60
Workload/Sworn	151	135	196	196	325	292	307	329	304	291

Chart 62014 Brentwood Clearance Rates versus 2013 FBI Clearance Rates

Crime	Actual	Cleared	Clearance	FBI Average
Murder	0	0	N/A	58%
Rape	8	4	50%	37%
Robbery	49	18	37%	31%
Arson	3	0	0%	21%
Assault	415	285	69%	58%
Burglary	177	12	7%	13%
Theft	954	152	16%	24%
Auto Theft	119	10	8%	11%

^{*}Green indicates clearance rate is above national average, and red indicates below national average.

<u>Chart 7</u> Comparison of Brentwood Clearance Rates (2013 & 2014)

Crime	2013	2014
Murder	N/A	N/A
Rape	36%	50%
Robbery	45%	37%
Arson	20%	0%
Assault	63%	69%
Burglary	10%	7%
Theft	21%	16%
Auto Theft	12%	8%

Chart 8 Sworn Staffing

Position	Authorized	Actual
Chief	1	1
Captain	2	2
Lieutenant	4	3
Sergeant	10	10
Detective	5	4
Patrol Officer	33	28
Traffic Officer	2	2
SRO	3	3
K9 Officer	2	0
Over-hires	4	2
Sub-Total	66	55
Officers in Field Training		5
Long-Term Disability (4850)		4
Total	66	64